[From the Charleston Mercury.] FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

From the Charlestan Mercury.]

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Constantinople, written by a gentleman who had frequent opportunities of conversation with Dr. Davis. It will be recollected that Dr. D. left this State at the instance of the Turkish Government, with a view of testing the practicability of successfully raising cotton in that country. Presuming that it would be of interest to our readers, we have hastily thrown together the following particulars of the progress he has made in his important undertaking. He found that but little cetton was planted, and that was sown broadcast, as we do wheat, and not cultivated, except by pulling out the grass and weeds. The only plough used in Turkey is a log, elevated at one end on two wooden wheels, and a large from at the lower extremity, and the shovel sometimes, indeed mostly, wooden. This plough is of two sizes—one without wheels, aftway by two oxen, and the other by twelve oxen. With this the soil is prepared for the cotton and wheat, which is then sown, and nothing more is done till harvesting or gathering. The wheat is cut with grass-scythes, and raised up, and there trodden out with horses on the ground, and cleaned by throwing it up in the wind, and recommend a common corn mill, without any separa-

the lower extremity, and the shovel sometimes, in deed mostly, wooden. This plough is of two sizes—one without wheels, drawn by two oxen, and the other by twelve oxen. With this the soil is prepared for the cotton and wheat, which is then sown, and nothing more is done till harvesting or gathering. The wheat is cut with grass-scythes, and raked up, and there trodden out with horses on the ground, and cleaned by throwing it up in the wind, and ground in a common corn mill, without any separation of the different portions of the grain. The cott ton is pulled, holfs and all, and cleaned by an instrument something like a bow with two strings, but it is not sold or used for any purpose but candle-wicks. After making the proper inquiries as to the seasons, examining the tables of the weather kept by the Rev. Mr. Dwight, missionary, the character and capacity of the people, Dr. Davis selected a body of land near San Stephano for a model farm; not that it was the best suited for cotton, but because it was near the Saltan's Cotton Factory, and convenient for his inspection. He proposed here to grow cotton, and all other productions suited to the climate; acclimate such as are not; introduce machines, milk, &c.; establish a dairy of improved cattle; raise improved horses, sheep, &c.; the whole to be worked by laborers selected from various portions of the Turkish dominions, who were to be sent back to their homes after one year's service, and others brought in their stead. Dr. Davis was also to take a higher grade of educated young men, whom he would teach the theory and sclenge promptions, who were to be sent back to their homes after or ransalting Agricultural works into the Turkish language, making contributions, and editing newspapers, &c. The Sultan was highly pleased with the plan, gave it his prompt approval, and gave Dr. Davis was also to take a higher grade of educated young men, whom he would teach the theory and should be immediately in their steaders, and the plan, gave it his prompt approval, and gave Dr. Da

proper order for cotton. He, however, commenced planting on the 22d of April, and finished the 25th of May.

This has been a colder year than usual in the spring, and much more rain. Usually they have no rain from the 15th of May until the 1st of September.—This year there were several little showers. The cotton came up badly; indeed, the first importation of seed was damaged, and with the exception of about five acres, none of it came up; when the second lot arrived, he re-planted. This all came up well, grewwell, bloomed well, and is now full of bolls, and he thinks the hundred acres planted promise to make one hundred bales of three hundred weight each.

There was no frost till January last year, and this

one hundred bales of three hundred weight each.
There was no frost till January hast year, and this
is usually the case. The cotton was planted five feet
in the rows, and eighteen inches apart, on a level
with the ground, anticipating the effects of dry weather. The cotton planters from America, who have
been here, pronounce the crop equal to that grown
on any of our American soils, and the Doctor thinks
better than Carolina crops. The Carolina negroes
think it bears heavier than at home, and the Doctor
is more of it. He sent worm days are a grown held. think it bears heavier than at home, and the Doctor is sure of it. He sent, some days ago, a grown boil of cotton to the Sultan, with some blooms and squares, with which he was greatly delighted; and he is to receive this august personage on the farm as soon as he thinks the plants near enough perfection. The weed is now about three feet and a half high, but having four more months to grow, he is at a loss to conjecture to what size it may attain.

Some Indian corn was also planted, five by three, which looks very fine. The Turks have for a long time grown Indian corn, but have sown it broadcast, and gave it no cultivation. The result is a plant about three feet high, and a grain that would hardly be recognised. The people are delighted with the one horse common plough, and with the straightness and beauty of the cotton culture, as well as the Indian corn.

English, Geology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy &c., who are to be assistants in his school hereafter He is compiling lectures on these, and all subject connected with agriculture particularly, as well a generally, which he is arranging alphabetically, to be published in Turkish, as a dictionary or book of r

ference.

It will be gratifying to their numerous friends it state, that Dr. Davis and his family are in fine health. The Doctor speaks in warm terms of the kindness of the Sultan, and is sanguine of the success of the projects he has in charge.

Jenny Lind; Extract of a letter from a lady of New York, now in

Extract of a letter from a lady of New York, now in England.

"Thave at last been fortunate enough to see Jenny Lind, after waiting a long time to procure seats. It was an extra night, and beside her own Swedish ballads, she sung in the opera of the Barber of Secilla and selections form The Creation. It is the fashion here to speak madly of all her perfections, which somewhat autonishes me, as she seems so simple and unassuming that I cannot tell what fashionable people see in her to admire. It is all folly to attempt to criticise her scientifically, because she is only indebted to Nuture for everything. She has no stage walk, and produces no stage effect; and I think it is the rate novelty of her perfect simplicity which causes her to be admired, as much as the rare qualities of her voice. Ole Bull says that simplicity which causes her to be admired, as much as the rare qualities of her voice. Ole Bull says that his teachers were the Winds and Waves of the seagirt shores of his native land. Jeany Lind has also certainly dwelt in an atmosphere of harmony; for in her Swedish ballads you recognise every exquisite note, every musical tone in nature. From her partoid lips, and with no physical effort, issue forth those bird-like melodies, so bright and joyous, that the spirit within me seemed struggling to be free, and I pressed my hand tightly upon my heart to still its throbbings. Then I dreamed that the sweet South wind was playing in my hair—that it whispered of a land of beauty where no unlovely thing should ever dwell, and harps unseen gave forth a plaintive, broken music, which no tongue can describe—the glad voices of happy children—the rustling of leaves in the forcet, and the murmuring mountain stream in all its varied and merry moods were before and around me—she ceased; and the huge Opera House, with its brilliancy and beauty—its hum of many voices—seemed the saddest thing I had ever seen; and I would gladly have leaned my head upon my hand and wept bitterly. How like a mockery seemed the ballet afterwards: Even the grace of Charlotte Griek, and the buogoncy and sprightliness of Ceria, were not to be enjoyed after the elevating harmony of sweet Jenny Lind!"

SAVE YOUR SOAP-EUDS.—There is scarcely a plant

month may be placed in a box in the base of this neat machine.

The great value of this invention is its low price and general utility. In every kitchen, cabin, workshop, and manufactory in the country, this candlestick will be certain to find its way, for it is the most economical and easily managed mould ever discovered. There is no running of grease or waste about this invention: all the grease produced about a house can be saved to a valuable purpose by the possessor of the machine. It is no cumbersome affair, but a neat, ordinary sized candlestick. We learn from the Cincinnati Daily Times, that a manufactory, but recently started in that city, is unable to manufacture the article fast enough for the orders which are daily pouring into it. We do not wonder at this, for every farmer, every owner of a workshop, and indeed every head of a family, is immediately, on viewing it, struck with its utility. Save your Soar-subs.—There is scarcely a pl SAVE YOUR SOAP-SUBS.—There is scarcely a plant that is not benefitted by watering with scop-subs. It furnishes nutritive matter as well as moisture, keeps off insects, and promotes a rapid growth. The Gardener's Chronicle states, that while there has been a great failure in the cabbage and cauliflower gardens generally, those watered with scop-suds have produced plants of the finest quality, and entirely escaped the injuries inflicted by insects upon others.

LET JUNTICE AS DONE.—The desertion of a number of men from the American army, and their capture and execution near the city of Mexico, have given rise to many remarks calculated to reflect on the patriotism of certain adopted citizens of this country. It has been thought, and we must confess that this was the impression left on our minds, that the battalion shided to were mostly from the Emeral Isle. The New York Police Register contains the names and places of nativity of that infamous set of scamps, from which we are sorry to learn that of scamps, from which we are sorry to learn that of sollows: Americans 64, Irishmen 24, Germans It Scotch 4, and one each from England, News Scott France, and Poland. We publish this account the unjust represent may be taken from the shouldern who do not merit the censure. Let all be LET JUSTICE BE DONE - The desertion of a num those who do not merit the censure their part.—Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer.

ENEMY IN FRONT AND REAR ENEMY IN PRONT AND REAR. On—A Bear and Snake Story. Having been an interloper in the hunt, we did not know who our companions were until the excitement of the day was ended, and we were called into the "camping ground" by the repeated firing of guns and the blasts of the huntsman's horn. For our own part, we were delighted that the day had drawn to a close; the "sport" had been nothing; and the "stand" where we were posted, seemed to be in the entire possession of that race of immense gallinip-

the entire possession of that race of immense gallinip-pers that make their appearance only in the fail, and in the sunshine of the day, bite through your thick cont and shoes. Our trouble in this matter was tha of others, and one young man, recently from Nev England, seemed to have been particularly afflicted

for judging from his face, a doctor would have said he had a bad attack of the small pox, so full was i

girls so as to bring his shoe brush direct in their faces, to impress them with its beauty."

"Pooh." said Hopgood, throwing a big log on the camp fire, to interrupt the story-teller.

"You may 'pooh,' as much as you please," said the story-teller, "you know your har was your pride, and that it was a sort of mysterious providence, as parson Angle said, that took away its beauty from you, so that you could set your affections on something better."

Hopgood, by this time, was asleen, and the story-

Hopgood, by this time, was asleep, and the story teller continued.

"That is very strange," said we, with unaffecte

astonishment.

"Not at all," said Hopgood with animation apparently waking out of a sound sleep, "it seems to me that I was in that tree one thousand years between those two varmints, and that is time enough to whiten any body's head, and our story teller, after observing tha Hopgood was one thousand and twenty-four year old, soon fell asleep, and left us to speculate on the strange effects of sudden terror, that in an insan impressed upon youth all the physical signs of age [The Bee Hunter.

(From the St. Louis Reveille.)
Wonderful Invention--A Candle Machine

Wonderful Invention—A Candle Machine.

We yesterday examined a simple, and yet remarkably useful invention, recently introduced into the west, and now about to be manufactured in our city. It is a candiestick, which, by simply turning the bottom, moulds and wicks a candie out of any common grease. The whole machine is so simple, and yet of such vast utility, that we are surprised it has not been discovered a century ago. The base of the candlestick forms a chamber, in which works a spiral screw, and through this screw the wick passes out at the top, of the candiestick, the upper section of which forms the mould. The grease, lard or tallow—in short, any fat matter gathered about a kitchen which will burn—has but to be poured into the lower chamber of the candiestick, and by turning the base with your hand you can form a candie, with a dry wick, which will burn like sperm. The length of the candle you can regulate to your own taste, by simple

dle you can regulate to your own taste, by simple taking a turn more or less. Enough wick to last a month may be placed in a box in the base of this neat machine.

truck with its utility.

We learn that Messrs, Myers & Co., at 35 Vine

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

MYZHINGLON CILL MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 18, 1847

Continuation of Saturday's Article.

In setting up a United States Government in Mexican Territory, we may learn a good deal from the process adopted in bring the territory of Louisiana under American rule. The conquest of that immense territory and the establishment of our Government over the same, were no little things. The legislation of Congress shows how correctly that body appreciated the responsibility which the occasion three upon its shoulders, and how notly it discharged its duty. May the coming Congress imitate its Continuation of Saturday's Article on the 3d of March, 1803, the President approved

On the 3d of March, 1893, the President approved an act, authorizing him, whenever he should judge it expedient, to require of the Executives of such of the States as he might consider expedient, to take effectual measures to organize, arm, and equip and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, a detachment of militia not exceeding eighty thousand

detachment of militia not exceeding eighty thousand men! We refer to this act to show, that great emergencies were met by the legislators in the early days of the Republic, as they should ever be met—by corresponding action. They could place at the disposal of the President nearly one hundred thousand men, in anticipation of difficulty arising out of the Louisiana question, and no fears were felt for the dissolution of the Union or the destruction of our liberties. What is to hinder the passage of a similar law "for the security of the territory of the United States," after it shall have been decided by Congress that Mexico is United States Territory? Nothing surely in the Constitution. The employment, then, of a detachment of militia, it,matters not how large, would not be so terrible an offence against the Constitution as some of our contemporaries allege. It would be no offence at all. The difficulty in the way, is the fear of our public men of the present day, to do right.

We pass now to the net of 31st of October, 1884.

We pass now to the act of 31st of October, 1804 That act is very important, for it could serve as the basis of a similar act to follow the resolution declar-ing that Mexico is United States territory, by righ of conquest. It has two sections. The first section if altered to suit the case before us, would enact, that the President be authorized to hold possession of and continue to occupy the territory of Mexico belonging to the United States by right of conquest, and that he should have the power, for that purpose and in order to maintain in said territory the authority of the Unito maintain in said territory the authority of the Uni-ted States, to occupy any part of the army, and nary, and of the force authorized by the act of 13th of May, 18t6, and of any subsequent act—if, any—which he may deem necessary, 4e. 4e. The second section might be nearly an exact transcript of that of the act under consideration, for it meets the present case precisely. It would enter, "That, until the expira-

thing better."

Hopgood, by this time, was asleep, and the story-teller continued.

Hopgood is a young man about four and twenty and he had the worst scare that a man ever had on a first bear hunt. He never lived in woods where the varmints were to be met with, until he opened his place upon this pre-emption, although he was a good deer hunter, and considerable at treeing a cat. Well, you see, Hopgood one day went out, back of his location, with his double-barrel on his shoulder, looking for trees to split rails from. He took his gun, naturally, for a deer is often to be caught napping.—While trailing about, he came near the decayed stump of a butternut wood tree, at the foot of which were playing in all the innocence of nine days childhood, two bear cubs. There they were, as black as charcoal, biting and hugging cach other, and rolling about among the dead leaves, as perfectly unauspecting of harm as Hopgood himself, who rushed forward and seized one of the cubs in his hand. Such a squalling and squealing was never before heard. Hopgood was delighted—he held on to the varmint, and rather encouraged its cries, when he was suddenly impressed with the idea that an earthquake was coming up in his rear. He turned and looked, and there was a she-bear rushing upon him as black as its cub, and to Hopgood looking like a railroad engine with its furnace door open. Hopgood ropped his prize, and fairly flew towards a fallen tree, up which he ran with commendable precipitancy. The bear followed—another horror met Hopgood's vision—on the highest part of the trunk of the fallen tree, sat in battle army, an immense rattle snake. It raised its head, and gave the note of sharm. Its skin glistened, and changed color rapidly, showing that the muscles underment were preparing for a spring. Hopgood stopped on turned on the bear; she was now within ten feet of him, her mouth open so wide that Hopgood said he saw room enough down her throat to be buried in. Taking deliberate aim, he fired his double barrel, one load after the other.

precisely. It would enact, "That, until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territory be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be rested in such morning of the present and persons, and shall be exercised in such morning of the present and persons, and protecting the inhabitants of Mexico in the free enjoyment of their liberty, properly and religion."

And this would be the first step in the grand scheme of legislating for a people conquered by the United States in war. The civil power would be exalled and the military power lowered, and yet the latter would be in aid of the former. The President may continue the present officers of the Mexican State Government in all their functions, if he is so advised, or he may displace a part or the whole of them according to circumstances. The military power would be present "to maintain in the said territory the authority of the United States." The example of Louisiana would here come in with effect. The policy pursued by Mr. Jefferson in disposing of the existing offices would be followed out, modified by the c reumstances of the present case. The law would go to the ear of every Mexican, declaring that he would be maintained and protected in "the free enjoyment of his liberty, property and religion." It would be war no longer on our part. He woulds expire this fact. And though he might continue to resist for a time, his resistance would soon yield to the influences around him, for he is not a awage but a civilized being, and is moved by appeals to his self-influences around him, for he is not a awage but a civilized being, and is moved by appeals to his self-influences around him, for he is not a awage but a civilized being, and is moved by appeals to his self-interest. This first step would be the keel of the war to the demagogues of Mexico, could serve to keep up organized hostilities on the pa October, 1904. Now, mutatis mutantis, what is there to prevent the passage of such a law for the temporary government of Mexico, when the wisdom of Congress shall see fit to do so? Here is the basis for this second step in the grand measure of Americanizing the Mexican race. The act for the temporary

government of Mexico would necessarily be modi-fied by the circumstances of the case, instead of two territories, Mexico would possibly be divided into some five or six territories, according to geographical affinities; or, it may be, that the lines of the old Mexican States may be in a measure preserved. The populations of the several parts of Mexico differ in intelligence and disposition. The law-making power might, in some of them, be vested in an elective House of Delegates, a Council, and a Governor; while in some others, it would be better to entrust it to a Governor and a Council only. In others again, the Governor and a Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and at Council only. In others again, the Governor and the United States by the council of the council only. In others again, the Governor and the United States that the council only and the coun

while in others, it would not be safe to enrol such a body.

In the Louisiana act, the officers of the lower district were paid from the revenues of impost and tonage. In Mexico, the whole civil and army list might be footed by the revenues collected within the country, if deemed advisable. All these things are details to be decided by the requirements of the emergency. It is enough for us to know that it is not impossible for Congress to do for Mexico what it once did for Louisiana. The only difference between the two cases is, that the one was conquered or acquired by absolute purchase, without the knowledge or consent of her inhabitants, who were transferred with the soil; while the other will be conquered and acquired

which its utility.

We learn that Messrs, Myers & Co., at 35 Vine street, are about making arrangements for manufacturing this article here, upon an extensive scale; and having the right in their hands, they are willing to receive proposals for the exclusive manufacture and sale in the towns and counties of this section of the country. We need not add that this is an interest of no small magnitude in the estimation of those who have seen this confle maker. Young men of limited means could not engage in anything promising to be means could not engage in anything promising to be the chance to purchase rights in it will very soon close, where the chance to purchase rights in it will very soon close.

and Mexico will realize the fact. Her arms will fall from her hands. Reason will resume its sway in the mational mind. Let Congress, then, speak the words of merey, of pecce, of law, of order, of religious rights, of security for liberty, property, and religion, and the work will be done. A vast nation will have lost a miserable, languishing, half-dead nationality, to find a glorious existence in the only E Pturibus Unum on the globe.

To Connersonders. ** is received, and shall appear to-morrow. His favors are always acceptable.

appear to-morrow. His favors are always acceptable.

Cot. Guern Under Arrest.—The Western Hersild, of the 2d inst., says:—"A difficulty has arised between Cols. Wharton and Glipin, which resulted in placing the latter under arrest. The circumstances, as near as we can learn them, are substantially these: Col. G., on his arrival at the Fort, waited upon Col. W. for the purpose of ascertaining his orders, and of making arrangements preliminary to assuming the command of his battallion. A difference of opinion occurred regarding the objects of the expedition. Both became excited. Col. W. stated that the battallion was to be stationed on the Santa Fe route for the purpose of protecting the trains, and was not to depart therefrom. Gol. G. replied: 'By G—d, sir, I will pursue the Indians even to the mountains but that I will overtake them.' Col. W., after informing him that he was the commanding officer of that poss and could not allow such language to be used, tok him that he must retract or he would put him under arrest. This Gilpin refused to do, and, accordingly he is now under arrest. We understand that Col W. has forwarded his charges to Wushington. A the matter will undergo an investigation, we forbea at the expression of any opinion."

The Tallahasses Floridan, a Democratic paper than a state of the contribution intelligence that the result of the contribution of the

the expression of any opinion."

The Tallahassee Floridian, a Democratic paper, gives us the gratifying intelligence that the result of the elections in that State will make the next Senate Whig by from one to seven majority, and also declares itself to be "apprehensive that both Houses of the Legislature will be Whig!" The Democratic majority last year on joint ballot was 3.

In addition to the above we have a gain in Duval county of 1 Senator and 2 Representatives, as stated previously. This will give us another United States Senator.

In most of the calculations of the relative g_r in most of the calculations of the realive strength of parties in the next House of Representa-tives, says the N. Y. Tribune, I find Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire placed among the "doubtful." From conversation with that gentlemen, as well as from knowledge of his character and political opinions, I feel authorised to predict that he will vote for the canteel authorised to predict that ne will vote for the can-didates of the Whigs for Speaker and Clerk, while on questions of National Policy he will be found side by side with Giddings, Palfrey, Root, and other dis-tinguished champions of full and equal Liberty. Mr. Tuck will prove, I am confident, a useful and faithful

FROM THE BRAZOS.—Gen. Cushing's brigade lef FROM THE BRAZOS.—Gen. Cushing's brigade left the Brazos on the 28th ult., for Yera Cruz, on board the U. S. steamer Telegraph, the steamer Ohio, the brig Maj. Eastland and one other brig, name not recollected. Col. Hays arrived at the Brazos on the 29th ult., and was to leave the next day with five companies of his command, on board the steamship Fanny, for Vera Cruz.

The city of Victoria de Tamaglipas is represented as suffering for the common necessaries of life. Since the occupation of Tampieco and Matumoros by American troops, Victoria has been cut off from legalized communication with the seaboard.—N. O. Pic.

An Inctoent.—On the last shipment of soldiers from Cincinnatt, Mark Taylor, a popular and much

AN INCIDENT.—On the last shipment of soldiers from Cincinnati, Mark Taylor, a popular and much esteemed citizen, was standing on the bow of the steamer conversing with a friend, when a stout, good-looking young man accosted him thus: "Here, take this gold—take a good look at me! If I never return use it to advantage. If I come back you will know me; but give the money to no one but myself." Thus addressing the gentleman he left, and Mr. Taylor endeavored in vain to gain the soldier's name. The mount of money thus left is not inconsiderable,

deavored in vain to gain the soldier's name. The amount of money thus left is not inconsiderable.

For Yerra Cruz and Tampico.—The steamer Alabama, Capt. Windle, will start this morning at about ten o'clock, for Vera Cruz and Tampico. The Alabama will take down about one hundred and thirty teamsters and quartermaster's men, besides stores. The following passengers are booked to go to-day on the Alabama: William Latiner, Q. M. Department, John Murray, private belonging to Capt. Fairchild's company; G. S. Ogden, assistant-surgeon, U. S. A.; Madame Bourret, Mrs. Lewis and servant; Major Milligan, commissary, U. S. A.; Mesers, E. McDaniel, Perret, and John La Place; Capt. F. Brag, 1st Reg't La. Volunteers; assistant-engineer R. M. Johnson, U. S. N.; Lt. Wood, Mr. Winters, Mr. Charles Bell, of N. Orleans; W. H. Nash, wife, children, and nurse; Leopold L. Daus; Passed Midshipman E. D. Denny; Mrs. Julia McDowell; James Stantwood; T. M. Kouse; Charles Griffin, 4th Artillery; Mrs. Dorr and five children; Capt. Patrick and servant; Mr. Burke; Sergeant Foutlerman, 1st Infantry, Co. C; and L. H. H. Hill, Co. B, 2d Ohio Regiment.

The official vote of Tennessee is as follows:

N. S. Brown, A. V. Brown. Official aggregate, Fentress unofficial, 61,372 60,004 450 97 61,469 60,454 60,454 N. S. Brown's maj. 1,015

CAPT. KEARNEY.—Capt. Philip Kearney, who los an arm at Churubusco, is a nephew of Gen, Kearney and a native of New York. His private income is \$30,000 per annum, and, like Gen, Taylor, he follows the wars for the love of the thing.

**The field officers of the 3d regiment of Tennes see infantry, were elected on the 5th Inst. Capt. B F. Cheutham was elected Colonel, Mr. Whitfield lieutenant colonel, and Mr. Solomon Major.

Alexander Evans, recently elected to Congres from the 5th district in Maryland, is a very young man, of fine talents, and of northern descent. He is not more than 27 years old, and is a nephew of Adj. Gen. H. K. Oliver, of Salem, and agrandson of the teen. H. K. Oliver, of Salem, and agrandson of the late Rev. Mr. Oliver, formerly of the Upper Pagish in Beverly. His father was surgeon of the United States frigate Constitution in her actions with the British frigates Guerrier and Java, and is now a high-ly respectable physician of Elkton, Md. The dis-trict which young Evans has now carried by nearly 500 majority was represented by a Locofoco in last Congress.—Boston Allas.

increase with every movement of the canvass, and must result in the division of the locofocolsm of the State. Against such a contest, of course, we car have no objection. The hero of Buena Vista will be very likely to brush both of them out of the way in the old Keystone.—Phil. North Amer.

DAMAGE TO THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The recen to be decided by the requirements of the emergency. It is enough for us to know that it is not impossible for Congress to do for Mexico what it once did for Louislana. The only difference between the two cases is, that the one was conquered or acquired by absolute purchase, without the knowledge or consent of her inhabitants, who were transferred with the soil; while the other will be conquered and acquired by the act of a war in which her power was over-thrown, and her people proved to be incapable of coping with us on land or on sea. The difficulties the in pacificating the latter will not be insurmountable, though it may be by a slower process.

Mexico, we repeat, is ours. It must be needleasted.

The Presidency—Views of Mr. Buchanan—Penn-sylvania Politics—Mr. Walker and Mr. Polk com-pared—Condition of the Whig Party—Gen. Tay lor.

The Presidency-Views of Mr. Buckanan-Pennsyleania Politics—Mr. Walker and Mr. Polk compared—Condition of the Whig Party—Gan. Thy for.

New Obleans, Sept. 21, 1847.
The death of Silas Wright is making an obvious change in the combinations of the Democratic party, and has inspired several of the leaders with new hopes. Mr. Buchanan is strongly disposed to push his fortunes at this juncture, and has seized an opportunity to define his position on the Wilmot Proviso, the absorbing question of the day. It would be unfair, however, to impute the sentiments he has avowed, to an electioneering motive, for it must be conceded that he has always stood on the same constitutional platform, and nobly combatted the mad designs of the abolitonists, on more than one occasion. Mr. Buchanan is an able man, and commands respect on all sides. He is backed by a powerful portion of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, but it is generally known that a formidable faction, composed of the old partisans of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, and the adherents of Mr. Dallas, is hostile to him.

Old Tecumseh having now retired, this fraction of malcontents would prefer Mr. Dallas, or even Robert J. Walker, who is a native of that State, and in close siliance with Vice President Dallas. They are, in fact, nearly connected, and will act together; but of the two Mr. Walker is the strongest man, in every respect. His late recent tour to the East, has given a new impulse to Mr. Walker. His reception in all quarters, was gratifying he was thrown into communication with the political managers of New York and Boston, and he is not the man to overlook opportantites, or be caught napping. He was particularly guarded in what he said, to be sure, because he was closely watched by Marcy, and Mr. Polk is of a suspicious disposition, and not a little jealous of his minister. But nevertheless, Walker's giends are talking rather more boldly, and, in due time, a demonstration may be looked for here. One of our city papers, (the Southerner,) which has, I am told, a large frank, generous, and popular Secretary of the Navy has no inconsiderable claim to the succession; but fear the triumphs of old Virginia are over, and he

iratis, generous, and pojunar secretary or the Navy, has no inconsiderable claim to the succession; but I fear the triumphs of old Virginia are over, and her sons must hereafter succumb to the more active spirits of communities that sprung from her bosom. Canvass all the leading men of the Democratic party, and it will be seen that Walker has more substantial backing, and is identified with more great popular measures, than any of them; but there is even to him, in his own ranks, a formidable opposition, and this great barrier also, which will be insisted om—that the North is entitled to the next nomination, the South having presented the present Chief Magistrate. This objection to Mr. Walker is the one most frequently urged by the peculiar friends of Mr. Polk. They contend that it is important, in the present juncture of national affairs, to elect a Southern man; that the North would consent to the ronomination of the President, but not to the substitution of any other man from this quarter, and that therefore, Mr. Polk's name must, of necessity, be used. This is the tone adopted here by persons who have a particular interest in the re-election of Polk; and doing him more harm than any other class. My own opinion is, as herefore, that Mr. Polk will be a candidate for re-election; that he is cautiously but unremittingly employing his vast patronage and great capacity for political management, to this end; and that, on a calm review of all the circumstances of office-holders; and my opinions are based on what I have remarked here of this sagacious and clear-sighted breed. Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker are well matched as political tacticians; they have each in their hands a powerfull patronage; the latter is vastly superior in ea preced. Art, Folk and Art, Walker are well matched as pollitical meticlains; they have each in their hands a powerful patronage; the latter is vastly superior in intellect; but the former has the advantage of position, and the members of the cabinet dare not openly oppose him, though they would readily combine against Walker. Thus stand matters in the Demo-

against Walker. Thus stand matters in the Demo-cratic party.

The Whigs are not less distracted. A strong feel-ing in favor of Mr. Clay survived his last defeat, and it has since been singularly renewed by his visit to the east. The great body of the leaders are, unques-tionably in his favor, and the poople are as strongly attached to him as ever. General Scott, likewise, has his friends who only wait the denouement of the great Mexican drama, to hoist his standard. But the Whig party—as a neutral I may say it—is radically defective in its organization, and wanting in the great elements of success—union, energy, confi-dence. Even here in Louisiana, where it is so strong in numbers and intelligence, there is no co-operation

dence. Even here in Louisiana, where it is so strong in numbers and intelligence, there is no co-operation in its ranks, and it even fails to veganize its district conventions for the nomination of candidates.

I do not class Gen. Taylor as either Whig or Democrat. He does not desire to be so classed. But events are hastening. Should be throw himself on the people, untrammelled by party, and with a bold accorat of the liberal and popular principles he is believed to entertain, distinguished as he is for sterling personal qualities, and surrounded by the lustre of haroic achievements, he will probably sweep away political combinations on all sides, and infuse into our government a spirit of moderation and harmony it has not experienced since the administration of Monroe.

ralist, Bonpland, says the Marseilles Semaphore, is not confirmed. The celebrated companion of Baron Humbolt, whose reported death originated in an error on the part of some South American journals, is set at rest by the correspondent of the S This letter is dated Buenos Ayres, June 6. The fol-

set at rest by the correspondent of the Semaphore. This letter is dated Buenos Ayres, June 6. The following is an extract:

"M. de Bonpland, whom several of our journals have recently reported to be dead, is full of life and health. Detained for nine years in Paraguay by Francia, in 1830 he obtained permission to leave that unhappy country, where he had been so imprudent as to intrude without permission, was once more detained on the frontier for eighteen months, and at last, when restored to full liberty, he took up his abode at Corrientes, near the confines of Paraguay, where he is at the present day. He has been living a number of years in a place called San Borja, in Uruguay, among some Brazillam missionaries. He is now a large landed proprietor, and, having reached the age of sixty-five, he has become quite sedentary in his habits, and has no thoughts of returning to his native land. Some travellers have lately arrived here from Paraguay, by way of Brazil, and among them is one who has passed several months with him, and sought in value to induce him to return."

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.

with him, and sought in vain to induce him to return."

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.

Nashville papers just arrived bring news of an awful calamity at that place, the effects of the storm on Tuesday evening last. The lightning struck the powder magazine, causing an awful explosion. The report was equal to the loudest earthquake. The destruction of life and property was immense—100 houses were destroyed or injured, and ten dead bodies were taken from the ruins. The house of Mrs. Sheavers was torn to pieces, the family much injured, and one of them, a young lady, killed. The houses owned by the following persons are injured or destroyed: Wm. Tacker, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Reed Chandler, Banner, Farr, Harris, Moore, Cole, Stont, Stevens, Chandler, J. L. Smith, Rev. Henry Marsh, C. Giovers and Dearing, including a new Methodist church, also the household ward.—By Telegraph.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The amount of goods

Telegraph.

Integraph.

Integr

236,559 POLITICAL FRAUDS IN BALTIMORE

Correspondence of the Philadelphia laquirer.

POLITICAL PRAUDS IN BALTIMORE.

Extract of a letter dated

Baltimons, October 11.

A short time before the election in Maryland, a member of a New York political club, walied upon and introduced himself as such, to a gentleman of the Whig Central Committee. His name I withhold for the present, and after certain preliminaries, stated that that body was composed of Sportamen, whose business was to make money, and offered to secure a Whig majority in this city (of 1,000 I understood it) so as to secure the Governor and Kennedy's election, for the sum of \$10,000," not one dollar of which was to be paid until after the object was duly accomplished. This was peremptorily if not indignatuly "repudiated." The just inference is, that our opponents, who had been plentifully supplied with the "sinews of war," mostly from the office holders at Washington and here, entered into the arrangement, as will be found true by what follows. Some 500 came here from New York and Philadelphia, they being an associated band, extending through the whole Union.

Thomas's majority in the State, notwithstanding this unheard of corruption and political swindling, will be so small that, but for the storm and inundation, he would have still been defeated, as will be manifest when our papers, or the central committee, present a full statement to the people—even abating the defection in Worcester county in consequence of an appointment which did not please certain individuals, and who gave that heretofore strong Whig county a loce foce senator.

Bets were freely offered from 900 to 1500 majority in the city by the loces: a thing not possible in a fair contest, as 500 cannot be obtained at any time. The gentleman who had been waited upon by a leader of the New York Club, had made a large bet, on a certain majority, (it is said to have been \$3000) was called upon by a personal friend, a loce of rabid character as a politician, who insisted upon this withdrawing it and succeeded in accomplishing it wit city. If this does not corroborate my position, it will be needless to add another line.

LIBEL SUIT.

CATHARINE WAGNER Dr. STEPHEN FOX.-This cause was tried at the recent term of the October Circuit held for this county at Fonda—Judge Hand

Circuit held for this county at Fonda—Judge Hand presiding—and a verdict of \$2,000 was rendered for the plaintiff. The defence attempted was a justification of the alleged libel, but failed to satisfy the jury, and the result was as stated.

It is doubted by many old and experienced members of the bar, whether a more aggravated case of malicious libelling than this ever called for the retributive judgment of the courts of this or any other country.

butive judgment of the courts of this or any other country.

It appears that Miss Wagner is the cousin of the wife of the defendant, and that in the year 1841, at the age of about sixteen, she was solicited to take up the residence with them as a companion to her cousin, which she did. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the family until 1843, when, in consequence of personal insult and violence offered to the plaintiff by the defendant, she left his house and refused to return. The violence offered to her being of such a nature as to threaten the defendant with unpleasant consequences, he conceived the design of blasting her reputation and destroying her credit; and a course of reckless slander was commenced, in which the blackest imputations were heaped upon her character, and the defendant himself inhumanly gloried in acts, in reference to her, which as a husgloried in acts, in reference to her, which as a hua-band and father should never disgrace even the most

abandoned of our race, Slanders of this nature were perpetrated with impunity until June 2, 1846, but with punity until June 2, 1840, but without the desired. Those D Harris, Va effect; the public confidence in his slanders was O H P Stem, Va wanting, to satiate his malignity; and so, because "his wife and Catharine's friends complained of his treatment of Catharine's friends complained of his treatment of Catharine, to reconcile his wife" he calls upon James Wilson, a justice, to take him to the store of James Best, St. Johnsville, invites seventially the store of James Best, St. Johnsville, invites seventially the store of James Best, St. Johnsville, invites seventially the store of James Best, St. Johnsville, invites seventially the store of James Best, St. Johnsville, invites seventially the store of James Best, St. Johnsville, invites seventially the store of James Best, St. Johnsville, invites seventially the store of the st the store of James Best, St. Johnsville, invites several witnesses, calls for six bottles of liquor, the justice reduces his scandal to form, the sacred volume is profaned by the lips of the libeller, he affixes his name to the disgusting recital of his own infamy, and then, in drunken orgies, he celebrates the immolation of female chastity, and heralds forth the ruin of one who, if guilty at all, is only guilty in obedience to the wiles of her traducer—and he a husband and the unworthy father of several children!

DEATH OF CHANCELLOS HARPER.—The Columbia DEATH of CHANCELLOS HARPER.—The Columbia change in the self-ancholy news of the death of the Hon. William Harper, who expired at his residence in Fairfield Distriction Sunday last. In his death the Bench of South Carolina has lost its best jurist, and the State one of Carolina has lost its best jurist its be

Baltimore Market, Oct, 16,—The Flour market continues active, and prices are still on the advance. There were selse to-day, on and fair 'change of about 1,000 bbls. Howard street at \$6 25 a 6 37 1-2 the latter figures are firmly contended for. City Mills Flour is generally held at \$6 37 1-2 to 6 50. No Susquehanna Flour in market. Rye Flour is held at Flour is generally held at \$6 37 1-2 to 6 50. No Sas-quehanna Flour in market. Rye Flour is held at \$4 50. Corn Meal \$3 62 1-2 a 3 75. The supply and receipts of Flour are small. Grain of all kinds is scarce. Moderate sakes of good to prime Red Wheat at \$1 30 a 1 35, and white at \$1 40 a 1 45; Fa-mily Flour \$1 50, with sales. White Corn is held at 65 a 68 cents, and yellow at 70. Oats 40 a 44 cents. Kye 50. Civevrseed \$4 75 for prime, and Timothy \$2 75 to 3 25. No change in provisions. Groceries firm. Whiskey is in good request at 28 1-2 a 29 1-2 cents per gallon.—Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Prices of Flour owing to it actual scarcity, are a fraction higher; a sale at 86 5 per bbl. for export; for city use sales in lots at 6 62 1-a 6 78 and extra at 7 25 a 7 37 1-2. Corn Meat sale at \$3 25

saie at \$3.26, Grain.—Sales of 1 a 2000 bushels good new Do ware Red Wheat at \$1.38 a 1.45 per bushel. T market is now very bare of Wheat, Corn—A is of 1000 bushels Southern yellow at 78 cents. Outs No sales have transpired.—Bulletin,

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. New York, Oct. 16.

Cotton—Sales of only 3a400 bls, were made to-day. The market was quiet, without change in prices.

Flour—About 9,004 is, sweepe and Genesee were sold, chiefly new, 86,50 for the former, and 86,60 1-2 for the latter. New Michigan sold at 86, 56 1-4 300 bbls, new Howard street sold at 86,50 1-25.

Meal—New York was firm at 3.f2 1-2a\$3.25 asked
—no sales.

Rye—Sales of 4000 bushels were made at 92 cents, and 1000 at 92 1-2. Oats were firm at 49c.

Whiskey—Sales of 60n100 bbls. Ohio were made to arrive at 31 cts.

State prison was held at 32c. Sales of Drudge were made at 31.

Provisions—3a500 bbls. Mess Pork were sold at 14 71-2a81.452 1-2; 300 do. old, \$13.62 1-2; Prime was worth \$10.80. No change in Lard, Cheese and Butter stand at the same.

Tobacco—sales of Virginia and Kentucky leaf, of fair to good, have been made during the week at 4.1-2 a7 1-2c.

No change in Oils.

fair to good, have been made during the week at 4 1-2 a7 1-2c.

No change in Oils.

Rice—New crop sells at 4 50a4 62 1-2.

Sugar—Fair sales at rates current during the fore part of the week.

Coffee—New crop firm at 7 1-2c.

Load held at 43,62 1-2.

Naval Stores—No change; dealers are awaiting later news per steamer due at Boston. Hemp firm at 8150 per ton. Tallow firm at 10c.

Ashes—Pots firm at 5a56.25, and sales 100 bbls.—Pearls sold at 88.

Freights nominally the same. Good demand for small vessels to ports in British Provinces and to the Eastward.

In Stocks no change. Sterling bills were quiet to-day at yesterday's quotations.

IIT Agency for the National Whig in Georgetown—The citizens of Georgetown are respec-fully informed that JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Eag., Broker, &c., on Bridge street, a few doors was of the Union av-ern, is agent for the National Whig in Georgetown will being served with the National Whig in Georgetown will please leave their names and residences with Mr. Bro-nauch.

15,449 naugh.

236,559

247,225

27,225

18,00CH W. SMALLWOOIs, Garrison street, Navy
Vard, is agent for the National IF hig. Persons wishings to
the paper will please leave their names at
his store and they will be served.

City Intelligence.

The Gages Fire.—The fire experiment came off on Saturday evening last about 4 o'clock, and was witnessed by a large number of persons, who for the most part seemed satisfied with the success of it. The scow which contained the machinery stood at the distance of about 50 feet from the mast and commenced operations by saturating the empty barrels upon the mast with a stream of a greenish color, which was done in order that the barrels might be fired easily. Then came the "flaguid fire! which was certainly well calculated to carry destruction wherever it went. Although the fire machine was very close to the mast, still it was impossible to throw the fire higher than the middle of the mast, which we have no doubt was owing to the weakness of the machinery. nachinery.

AT IT AGAIN.—The Cars between this city and Baltimore resumed their trips yesterday, and will continue as usual. The two trains meet each other at Bladensburg, where the passengers walk across the bridge, it not being completed.

A JOURNEY.-The Rev. George W. Sampson, pas A Journey, The Rev. Goorge W. Sampson, pas-for of E-street Baptist Church, a gentleman well known and much respected by our citizens, took leave of his Congregation yesterday, as he is soon to start upon a journey to the far of Eastern coun-tries—Palestine, &c. We wish him much pleasure in the undertaking.

A Row.—A regular knock down took place on Saturday afternoon in front of Coloman's Hotel. A drunken discharged Marine by the name of Albertson knocked down a man by the name of Sydney Santora, whom he accused of breaking his run bottle. Santers fell against the steps of the portico and cut his chin pretty severely. Albertson was carried before Squire Morsell, who informed the gent that the next quarters he went to would be the jail, where he was then conveyed.

Was then conveyed.

Tr At last it has fallen to be the lot of a citizen of Washington, D. C., to announce that some unknown person, during one day last week, deposited in the passage of her house a bundle, which, upon being opened, was found to contain a little equaller, a few days old. The receiver of this bundle of life, who is a respectable elderly lady rosiding in the Northern Liberties, would no doubt be very happy if the owner would come forward and take her (the child) away. We think if very likely that the owners will never be found.

The We were misinformed as to the lady who was run over by a horse on Thursday last. Her name is Mrs. Felis and not "Mrs. Wells." She is rapidly recovering. The most injury she received was upon her foot.

WATCH HOUSE,-Arrested: David Washington free colored—out after 10 o'clock, drunk and diso derly; paid costs and gave security.

Arrivals at hotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

COLEMAN'S. Mr Washington, D C Hon D L Yulee, Fa A C Carpenter, Pitt Mrs Wilkinson, Ga Samuel Butterworth W Wright, III Dr Timdar, Boston B Baldwin, La A F Smith, Conn Commodore Rosseau, I Baniel Gaillard, S C Jos Light, La J B Gray, Va Dick Topping, N Y T N Niles, N Y Mr Conuolly, British A Mr Hall, British Army H R S Rowe, Boston J S Smith, Lockport Capt Ericason, N V H Hanau, New Orlea

Thos Waters, Ale. J W Wright, Kv Geo R Brice, Md J I, Kinsey, Alexand Capt H B Nones, Del S Cooper, Fort Wash W F Berry, Md

Mr Mygatt and son, Ohio James F Graham, N Y Thos D Harris, Ga O H P Stem, Va J A V Flanity, Baltin Mr Dixon & lady, B

TYLER'S J M Watkins, N Y A J George, Md A J George, Mo J Free, Md E Moschy, Va P H Booker, Tenn J M Winston, Ky J B Mosby, lady and three children, Tenn

James B Smith, Va H W Hook, Md

Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, OCT. 18. CANAL TRADE. CANAL TRADE.

Avoila, and any of J. Hill.

Dennart, wood, G. H. Cockrell.

Dennart, wood, G. H. Cockrell.

Gen. Cass, wood, G. H. Cockrell.

Gen. Cass, wood, G. H. Cockrell.

Liberty, wood, H. B. Thorn.

H. Clay, wood, H. B. Thorn.

H. Clay, wood, J. Hill.

Way-mark, wood, J. Hill.

Way-mark, wood, J. Hill.

Way-mark, wood, J. Hill.

Columbian Star, wood, P. Caszenave,

Major Ringgold, wood, E. Waters,

Edgar, wood, W. Warder,

Major Brown, wood, J. B. Boone.

At Philladelphia, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Henry W. Ducaoniar, D. D., Lieut. WILLIAM R. PALMER, U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, to ELLEN, daughter of the late Groscos Blight, Esq., of that city.

United States Military Cloth Dressing and Dying Establishment, SOUTH side Pe

side Peimsyvania avenue, (the first Establishmen of Coleman's Hotel,) where SILK, MERINO, and of STKAW BONNETS are dyed in the neatd Kinds of STRAW BUNGELS as manner, as manner, ALSO—All Kinds of WEARING APPAREL cleansed, ALSO—All Kinds of WEARING APPAREL cleansed, bolored and repaired in the best style and at reduced praces, oct 16—d1y

DENTIST

sincere thanks to his numerous friends and paronis for the liberal encouragement they have given him in the profession as Surgeon bursels with Mr. 2HOS. J. Vill.ARD. a gettilemat every way qualified to give unbounded statissaction; so that the uncountermous many populations of the profession of the nomen with air. Terrs J. VIL-ALVI, a gentleman every way qualified to give undounded ranianction; 3 on that the undounded and produced support of the production of the produc

FANCY & PLAIN BOOKBINDER, Pennsylvania avenue, I door west of Jackson Hall, oct 15—dly Washington, b. c.

Notice to Mariners.

The recent Survey of the Entrance to MOBILE.

The recent Survey of the Entrance to MOBILE.

The recent Survey of the Fratterson, U. S. N.,

The recent Survey of the Transfer of the Survey of Surv Notice to Mariners

per 1, and a D. BACHE, Supt U. S. Coast Survey.

FOR RENTS—The upper part of the store house to be supported as a priming office—rent with the support of the support of the support of Sums & Son.

or Sums & Son.

JOHN H. KING,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT, South Side of Canal Street, oct 14-ly Georgetown, D. C.

3,000 SACKS Ground A. Salt, daily expected. For

GLADE BUTTER.

JUST RECEIVED, 34 Keps prime Glade Butter. Will be sold low to close consignment.
oct 14—6t. J. H. KING, Georgetown.

CORN MEAL.

250 BUSHELS just received and for sale by oct 14-6t. J. H. KING, Get HARVEY W. HUNT. Mathematical Instrument Maker

MODELS MADE OR ALTERED.

nnsylvania Avenue, opposite United States Hot

WASHINGTON, D. U.